HIS STORY OF STANLEYS REAR COL-UMN PUBLISHED PSTERDAY.

No Says It was Utterly Ispossible to Carry Out Stanley's Instructous-His Answer in Detail to Stanley' Charges Against the Bear Guard-M. Tronp Thinks the Explorer Inconstrent, Unreasonable, and Most Unjust ; Ris Dealings with the Men Under Bettelot's Command.

Mr. J. Rose Troup' Book, "Stanley's Rear Mr. J. Rose Troup Book. Stanley's Rear Column." was publised in London yesterday. Mr. Troup. as is wil known, was one of the officers whom Sta.ey left in charge of the rear column at Yambys on the Aruwimi River, Like Mr. Ward, ho was also with the rear column, he had een long service on the Congo before the advat of the Emin Relief Expedition. THE SU: is able to print this morning extracts from Mr. Troup's very interesting narrative. I the preface he indicates the spirit in which he wrote the book, as follows:

When he officers, almost total strangers to each other, are shut up for a considerable length of the in camp in Central Africa, cut of from emmunication with the outer world, and depriled of the ordinary occupations of life, it is not reaarkable that a certain amount of disagreemet should arise; but I see no leason why sch matters should be made publie property, I have excised from my diary reference touffairs of a purely personal nature as wells others that I thought it best to

Mr. Trop devotes his first chapter to an answer idetail to the charges that Mr. Stan-ley has fought against the rear column. The larger of this chapter is here presented: THE SITUATION AT YAMBUYA. Let , review the situation of affairs and see

Stanley expected and why his expectatio were not realized. Mr. Stanley is on the erge of the unknown country at Yam-He has been unable to take with him but He has been unable to take with him alsis officers and loads owing to the flotilla mised by King Leopold being insufficient transport them. He desires to push on pidly to Wadelai; he therefore decides to mve two of his officers in a camp at this point with 127 men and 167 loads. These are to be coined shortly by three more officers, 131 men. and 493 loads. He sets forth with four officers and 100 men, some few of whom carry loads. but as they are to advance with all speed, they are in light marching order. They are to make their way quickly to Wadelai, and it was anticipated by the leader that they could accomplish their journey and return to Yambuya in five months. Meanwhile, if it were possible, when additional porters had been obtained, the rear guard were to follow more leisurely with the bulk of the loads. Having given Major Barttelot a number of orders ha disappears into the forest, and is not heard of for fourteen months.

What did he expect from the young officer left in command at Yambuya and his four subordinates? He told Major Barttelot to await the arrival of all the loads and men, an I in the event of his not obtaining all the additional porters-if he preferred marching rather than waiting for the return of the advance columnhe might make marches twice over or else wait patiently at Yambuya. In any event, it was pointed out, the commanding officer's chief duty was to care for the loads and men, for if these were lost "the advance force itself would need to solicit relief in its turn." These were the explicit instructions given to the officer left in command. Is it, then, marvellous that Major Barttelot used every endeavor to obtain means of transporting the many loads left in his hands?

BARTTELOT'S INEXPERIENCE. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Stanley placed a young officer (the youngest in years

of all the five except one) who had had no previous experience with Zanzibari porters, and was ignorant of the peculiarities of life on the Congo, in command of a most trying position. He was expected to treat with a wily Arab, who had been almost more than Mr. Stanley could manage; he was to keep a camp in good condition and the men under control for five months, probably, during which time they would be forced to remain comparatively in active-a serious task, for inactivity is apt to breed discontent, and discontent mutiny. Moreover, they were to be in communication with Arabs from Stanley Falls, who could easily contaminate them and egg them on to mutiny if it served their purpose.

Or if he was not expected to remain in camp. he had a yet more difficult undertaking, especially if he did not receive the porters promtingeney that Mr. Stanley now indicates he believed would be a certainty, for he doubted the Arab. In case the 600 men were not forth coming, what did Mr. Stanley expect Major Barttelot to do? At the end of his first volume he gives a pencilled note, said to have been handed to the Major. [There is no reference to marching without any assistance from Tippu Tib in the written and signed instructions; this pencilled note, which I never saw. appears to have been an unofficial suggestion. It must be remembered that Mr. Stanley is not one who allows any latitude with written orders; he demands strict obedience. He gave written justructions to Major Barttelot that provided for certain contingencies and allowed the choice between certain given lines of action : but one contingency he did not provide for in those written instructions, and we had no authority shown to us for acting in the way now outlined at the end of Mr. Stanley's first volume.) In this pencilled note he details 155 men as carriers and 100 as guards, total 255. These men were not to make marches "twice ever," as suggested in the original instructions, but four times forward loaded and three times backward empty handed, that is, traversing the road seven times; added to this the camps would have been insufficiently guarded

by the remainder. We now know what obstacles Mr. Stanley had to overcome with his picked following of 400 men, fairly well disciplined, under the command of a leader of vast experience and ability to control Zanzibaris and natives; his men nearly starved, selling rifles, ammu-nition, and all they could lay hands on in order to procure food, and they deserted on the slightest provocation, so that he lost in fourteen months, or even less, one-half of them. Could be have marched even his picked men wearily back and forth? Would he not have required to use discipline of the severes type to prevent musiny? What then would have been the task of a rounger and less experienced officer with half the number of men, and these the refuse of the lot? How could he have coped with the difficulties that had beset Mr. Stanley's path, and by which he was so nearly vanquished? How could his men have obtained food in a district where Mr. Stanley's followers had almost starved while simply passing through it, but where the rear column would have been quartered at least four times as long? Mr. Stanley's own words confirm this, for he writes Letter to Major Barttelot, Feb. 14, 1888; We dread your inexperience and your want of influence with your people. If with me people preferred the society of the Manyuema skguards to me, who are known to them for twenty years, how much more so with you a stranger to them and their language?

The men of the rear column had been left behind with us because they were feeble, diseased, or otherwise incapable of working. To begin with, Mr. Stanley writes (Vol. I., 93): "In this expedition are scores of confirmed bounty jumpers who are only awaiting opportunities. In inspecting the men to-day I was of the opinion that only about 150 were freemen. and that all the remainder were either slaves or convicts." Again (Vol. I., 103): "We ac-cordingly sclouted 125 men, who appeared Weakest in body and left them at Bolobo." He refers also (Vol. II., 13) in these words to our men: "The utter unruliness of the mob of slaves, which had half maddened the officers of the rear column." He had picked out the very best, even taking every " head man," and !

then demanded that work seven times as difficult should be extracted from this refuse material.

The impossibility of making weary marches back and forth with the miserable men under Major Barttelot's command would have appalled even Mr. Stanley. Can it be wondered at that no one in the camp thought the undertaking feasible, and that the commander shrank from attempting such a "hazardous advance " " at very great risk to the whole column and to little purpose?"

The difficulties were greatly increased by subsequent events that led to long delay and terrible suffering. As time went on it was impossible for our men to carry loads. When marching with Mr. Ward from Yambuya to Yangambi we had to stop to assist the exhausted carriers to their feet and help replace their half loads upon their heads, for they were too enfeebled, even our best men, to do ordipary porter's work.

The chief cause, then, of Major Barttelot's inability to move was the lack of men to carry his loads. These porters were to have been supplied, Mr. Stanley asserts, by Tippu Tib Concerning the Arab's agreement with Mr. Stanley in this matter we are possessed of anything but full information. Mr. Stanley simply says (Vol. I., p. 71): "I made another agreement with him about the engagement of carriers to carry ammunition to Lake Albert from the Congo. If there is no ivory I shall be indebted to Tippu Tib for the sum of £3,600."

Unfortunately he does not give the wording of this contract. If he had given us the text of this contract we should have known whether the statement I heard more than once was true, viz., that each of the 600 men were to receive a certain amount of gunpowder from the stores brought up by me. It might also have informed us whether this ammunition was for philanthropic purposes. However, Mr. Stanley does not refer to this, but indicates that Tippu Tib was to be paid in ivory, which was supposed to be in Emin's possession, though nothing is said about the formality of obtaining Emin's permission for this disposal of it. There was one very important provise that I have heard that Tippu Tib made, but falling the letter of the agreement we cannot prove this is untrue, viz., that he would provide the men if he could. Mr. Stanley himself says "600 carriers is a large order." They were to be selected from Tippu Tib's followers at Stanley Falls.

TIPPU TIB'S CANNIBALS. indebted to Tippu Tib for the sum of £3,600." TIPPU TIB'S CANNIBALS.

They were to be selected from Tippu Tib's followers at Stanley Falls.

Now, the greater part of these men were Manynemas—natives of this vicinity, cannibals, untrained in serving white men and never accustomed to carry loads. They are half slaves only, having been subjugated comparatively recently by Tippu Tib's people, when they are employed by the Arabs it is chiefly as fighting men, and it is beneath their dignity to carry loads, such work being relegated to their women and slaves. Raschid, the Arab shelk, pointed out to me that "Manynemas are soldiers and not porters, and Zanzibaris are porters and not soldiers." These men are under the control of Tippu Tibs's heiks, who send them out in marauding parties under the leadership of an Arab to obtain ivory or other valuables. They will attack other natives, loot their villages, kill or make orisoners of whom they please, doing all this in what manner they like. They will be absent on such excursions for weeks or months, but they are obliged, after a time, to return to the Arabs and give up parts of their loot. They are provided with guns and ammunition; they are allowed to go and come as they please and do as they like. They are not accustomed to the restraints imposed by the white men, who require their followers to march just so many miles aday, to be in camp at a fixed hour, and to be subject to stringent rules. There were several Manuyemas among Tippu Tibs's people brought round from Zanzibar to the Congo. They would have observed on their way up country the strictness of the white men with the Zanzibari porters, who were obliged to be in every night at a given camp with all their loads, and if they disobeyed rules were severely dealt with. The Manyuemas would have spread this information among their kindred, and it would tend to make them unwilling to be our servants.

We noticed that our Zanzibaris were demoralized at Ugarrowwa's camp. Moreover, it should be remembered that these men had been taught to regard white men as "Christian dogs." and the Arabs a portunity to disparage us on account of the re-cent fight at that place.

ATTITUDE OF THE ARABS.

The Arabs having gained a victory over Mr. Deane, the chief of Stanley Falls station, looked with contempt upon all white men. After Deane's brave defence and forced evacuation of the place, the State did nothing to resetablish their authority for nearly a year, and then they tried to do so by placing Tippu Tib, the ruler of the victorious Arabs. In the position of Governor of the district, with a salary of 430 a month! In the interim, the Arabs, with their Manyuemas, took all the villages on both banks of the Congo from Stanley Falls to the Aruwimi, and laughed at the white men. In this way our prestige in this region received a severe blow, and it was difficult to make these men understand that we were allies of Tippu Tib. Major Barttelot accompanied the Arab chief to the Falls, and the latter explained to the sheigs that he had made peace with the State. ATTITUDE OF THE ARABS.

be immediately forthcoming, and he even doubted whether they would come at all.

doubted whether they would come at all.

STANLEY DISTRUSTS TIPPU TIM.

He gives his opinion of Tippu-Tib at some length in a conversation with Major Barttelot (Vol. I., 126], closing with the remark: Then, as a last proof of how I regard Tippu Tib, do not forget that written order to Lieut, Stairs a few days ago, to rake his settlement with the machine gun upon the least sign of trenchery. You have read that letter. You ought to knew that the gauge of battle is not thrown in the face of a trusted friend." He lauds him in his second volume, and then, speaking to Salimheri Mohammed, says: Neither you nor Tippu Tib have the least intention of keeping your word 'Ivol. It., 19]. That he expected Tippu Tib might fail is indicated by these words: "Assuming that Tippu Tib really keeps to the letter of his contract." if Tippu Tib came, why, well and good: if he did not come, be indifferent." [Letter dated Aug. 31, 1889.] Again Ivol. I., 11b), he casts doubts on the Arab's faithtuness: "Supposing we had not made agreement with him, how long should we be left to prepare for the march to the Albert, or how long would you be permitted to remain here, before you had to answer the question why, you were on his territory? could I possibly leave you here, with my knowledge of what they are canable of, alone?" Yet, while knowing the vindictive character and doubling the faithfulness of Tippu Tib—who was not without guile, according to Stanley's own showing—he let! Major Barttelot at the Arab's mercy. He trusted in an agreement made with one whom he reminds Major Barttelot had broken a former contract between them.

At one moment, in a letter dated Aug. 31, STANLEY DISTRUSTS TIPPU TIB.

remembered by the other officers in camp. In fact, everything pointed to his return in November, and from this time on he expected daily to see him back or have news of his approach.

fact, everything pointed to his return in November, and from this time on he expected daily to see him back or have news of his approach.

His failure to communicate with us was a grave misfortune. We were left to surmise his movements, basing our conjectures on his own calculations. He anticipated that he would be able to penetrate to Emin in three months; we therefore did not imagine that 296 days would chapse before they met. We allowed as fair margin on Mr. Stanley so we calculations and were daily looking for his arrival. Tippu Tib was still making promises, and our commander hoped they would be fulfilled, but as Mr. Stanley might be with us at any moment, why should we abandon our precious loads for the sake of advancing a couple of days' journey into the forest.

If we did not receive all the men promised conditionally by Tippu'Tib we were to consider marching with such men as he provided and with such loads as we could carry. At the same time Mr. Stanley tells us without these loads and men "the advance force itself would need to solicit relief." To me he writes: "The stores are of great concern to us." He gives a list of loads, some of which must not be discarded. He dwells again and again upon their importance, and only in the last extremity are we to throw anything away. To bring on 493 additional loads I am left at Leopoldville. To preserve them all, Maior Bartelet, impressed with their vaine, is left at Yambuga. Mr. stanley is advancing to relieve Emin by transporting to him loads of ammunition. His object being to accomplish this, he, rather than lose them, leaves them in a camp on the verge of the forest. He forms a rear guard to keep them, considering this his base of supplies. Had they not been so important he could have taken the rest of us and more loads. But not he advances, leaving us with his last words ringing in our ears: "Without them loads of the sended in transporting the remaining 700. He now says: "If Tippu Tib came, why well and good; if he did not come, then be indifferent; dant y He now points out that the 700 loads were of no great importance. This was not the tone of his written instructions: "Without them we shall need relief." But, he argues, we should have undertaken a march at least four times as difficult as his, with only 200 men and these the refuse of the lot. Yet he failed to place in his written instructions that if Tippu Tib uid not supply any men we were to march without them." We never received the letters in which he suggests that we may be marching without Tippu Tib's aid, and in which he wrote: "Your column will surely break up if you are alone." (Letter to Major Barttelot, Feb. 14, 1884.) On the contrary, our instructions read: "Though Tippu Tib has sent some men." and we were to wait patiently for him to do so. Can it be wondered at that Major Barttelot, impressed with the importance of his loads, should consider them such a sacred trust that rather than use their contents he preferred to starve at Yambuya?

Again, Mr. Stanley reiterates. "Why did you not march out?" Can he look at what happened when the column did march out and repeat his question? See what occurs. Tippu Tib supplies 400 men, and Muni Lomai 30, We turn to the written instructions: "It may happen, also, that though Tippu Tib has sent some men, he has not sent enough to carry the goods with your own force. In that event you will, of course, use your own discretion as to what goods you can dispense with to enable you to march." Major Barttelot, using his discretion, takes 380 loads, which Tippu Tib has obliged him to reduce to 40 pounds each.

BARTTELOT'S MARCH.

Following Mr. Stanley's commands, as soon as he receives Tippu Tib's men he marches out. He advances slowly; his path is beset by endless difficulties; the Manyuemas prove unmanageable, they creep on at a snail's pace that no slower than they would have done had manageable, they creep on at a small's pace tout no slower than they would have done had they made marches seven times over). At the end of 38 days they are at Bonalya, about 90 miles from Yambuya. Disaster overtakes them here, Major Barttelot is assassimated. Mr. Jameson seeks assistance and then meets his death, while with difficulty Mr. Bonny saves less than 300 loads, and of carriers Mr. Stanley writes (under date of Sept 4, 1888): "There were only 71, many of them too sick to move; the majority worthless as carriers, and only about 10 at all presentable or suitable for the long journey before us."

What, then, would have happened had we marched without Tippu Tib's assistance? Could any one reasonably expect that we could have succeeded in those weary marches back and forth? Must we, then, be condemned because, in obedience to Mr. Stanley's instructions, we remained at Yambuya rather than throw away our loads, and eventually, still obeying his instructions, when Tippu Tib's men came and Major Bartte-lot marched with what he could carry? Can he, after recalling this disaster that occurred when we had the benefit of the assistance of Tippu Tib's 40c Manyuemas, still hold that we could have done better with our miserable 175 men?

ting at Yambuya, which they were clearly in danger of doing, like the 100 dead followers. To this simple question there is no answer."

In return, I would ask: What steps did Mr. Staniey take to "endeavor to ascertain?" Not by asking Mr. Ward and myself for reports, certainly, and yet he says this before hearing from us, as well as again after he is put in possession of the information given here, showing how utterly impossible it was to march. Was it the business of Mesers. Troup, Ward, and Bonny to suggest marching when they did not, under the circumstances, approve of doing so? We had been told to place ourselves under Major Bartteiot's orders, and he was requested to let us speak freely our orinions. Air. Stanley does not trouble himself to discover whether we made such suggestions, and fails to point out what good purpose they would have served when it was impossible to move, or how he could have enforced any suggestions. He continues: "I cannot understand why the five officers, having means for moving, confessedly burning with the desire to move, and animated with the highest feelings, did not move along our track has directed." What means had we for moving? One hundred and seventy-live anaemic Zanzabaris, who were to be ladened with the bulk of the 700 loads. Was not our moving to be conditional, according to his written instructions, upon the arrival of assistant porters? When that condition was fulfilled did we not march?

He adds: "Why, believing I was alive, the officers sent my personal buggase down river and reduced their chief to a state of destitution; or why they should send European tinned provisions and two dozen bobiles of sladeria down river, when there were thirty-three men sick and hungry in camp; or why Mr. Bonny should allow his own rations to be sent down while he was pre-ent, or why Mr. Ward should be sent down river with a despatch.

who was not without suits according to Stantier and the suits of desitive and the suits of desitive and the suits of desitives. He was the suits of the suits of

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you still cannot march in accordance with these orders then stay where you are, awaiting his airtival." "In accordance with these orders can mean nothing else than with the loads, and if he cannot do that he is to stay where he is. In what does this differ from our understanding of the instructions? What new reading do the words suggest? Major Barttelot did march as soon as he had men to help carry the loads. Again (Vol. 1., 479). Mr. Stanley transcribes an order written by Major Barttelot placing Mr. Bonny in command of our camp in the event of his death or other continuencies, this order bearing date April 22, 1888. He then asks: Bonny in command of our camp in the event of his death or other contingencies, this order bearing date April 22, 1888. He then asks: "What remains for the faithful Jameson, whose alacrity, caracity, and willingness to work are unbounded, to do? Where is the promising, intelligent, and capable Ward What position remains for the methodical, business-like, and zealous Mr. John Rose Troup?"

Troup?"

In reply, I would say, Mr. Jameson was on that day hundreds of miles from Yambuya Camp at Rasongo, where he might have been made a prisoner by the Arabs. Mr. Ward was nearly as far distant on his journey to the coast. I was seriously ill, having received an injury that I shall fee the effects of all my life. Had any attack been made on the camp at that time, as there was reason to fear there night be. I should have been unable to defend my-solf even, much less could I have undertaken the responsibility of commanding the defence of the place.

Now, without waiting for the reports of all of

the responsibility of commanding the defence of the place.

Now, without waiting for the reports of all of his officers, Mr. Stanley fulminates accusations against them. He receives my refutation of these and then repeats them in his book, saying his questions have never been answered. I remenstrate with him about these misstatements and he then turns upon me, charging me with specified acts, many of which I had already proved I never did, and for others I had no responsibility. He even goes so far as to blame me for events that had happened subsequent to my departure from Yambuga. He would have done well not to have made this charge, as he, in truth, is more responsible for them than I am. He, the leader of the expedition, though absent, is more guilty—if guilt there is—than I, a subordinate, who was also absent.

THE PARK SUICIDE

Identified as Albert H. Lamasure, a Carpenter from Hudson.

The man who drowned himself in the Central Park reservoir on Sunday night was Albert H. Lamasure of Hudson. His identity was disclosed by a letter found in his coat pocket addressed to him at 485 Leonard street. Brooklyn, where he lived while away from Hudson. The letter was signed "Ag," and was mailed from this city on Friday. There was nothing in it to show why Lamasure had committed suicide. The writer addressed him as "Dear Al." and requested him to bring his soiled Al." and requested him to bring his soiled clothes over to her on Sunday so she might send them to the laundry.

Lamasure owned a little home in Hudson and was supprised to have been worth about \$15,000. He was an active member of the Hudson Presbyterian Church and the liccorder of Worth Lodge, A. O. U. W. He came to Brooklyn about four months ago and got work as a pourneyman carpentor in the sash door, and blind factory of Young & Girard.

He had a severe attack of the grip last winter, and had been suffering rocently from malaria, lits friends, among whom are William Bixby of 314 Broadway, believe that he killed himself while insane. He leaves a widow and four children in Hudson. He was about 40 years old. His body was taken to Hudson for burial.

The November Grand Jury,

The Grand Jury for the November term of the General Sessions was sworn in yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald. Jules E. Brugiere, a

the avowed approval of the great political parties of our county and State, their object being to surround with greater security the secrecy and independence of the ballot. It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our State that these laws should be compiled with in overy respect. Should your attention be attracted to any violations of these laws, it will become your imperative duty to give the subject the fullest investigation, with a view to the swift and severe punishment of the offender or offenders. I am confident that you agree with the Court, that it is all-important that there should be the strictest enforcement of all laws relating to elections. The existence of our free institutions depends upon the sovereignwill of the people having the tullest fairest, freest, and most houest expression at the polis."

Judge Fitzgerald said that there were 111 prisoners in the Tombs under indictment and awaiting trial and only twenty-iour awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

Is Pastor Hageman an Episcopalian! The congregation in the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn was greatly surprised on Sunday morning when the Rev. J. Winthrop Hageman announced that he had sent his resignation to the Presbytery. No explanation accompanied the announcement, but it is understood that the Rev. Mr. Hage man has become an Episcopalian. Mr. Hageman said yesterday: "For two years past I have had this thought of resigning from the Presbytery in my mind, and I definitely decided

Make No Mistake. SAVED AN INNOCENT MAN.

JOHN WESLEY KETCHUM CONFESSES TO THE PACIFIC STREET BURGLARY.

George Nelse Had Been "Positively Iden-

tified" as the Criminal by an Inmate of the House-A Detective's Mesmerism,

Detective Sergeant James Reynolds of the Bergen street station in Brooklyn has saved an innocent man from being sent to prison for a long term of years for a burglary which another man committed, and of which he has made a full confession. The innocent man was arrested by Reynolds himself. The burglary occurred on the night of Aug. 23 at the house of Mrs. Charles F. Street, 530 Pacific street. The house was entered by breaking the rear basement window, and the burglar made his way to the bedroom of Miss Frances Street, one of the occupants on the second floor. Miss Street awoke while he was ransacking the bureau drawers, and raising her head from the pillow got a good look at him. such a good look, as she subsequently said. that she would not have any difficulty in identifying him. She began to scream, but the burglar rushed to her bedside and threatened to kill her if she did not keep quiet. She ceased her screaming and remained still until she was certain the burglar had taken his departure from the house. He carried off with him several articles of jewelry and a goldheaded silk umbrella.

The robbery was reported to the police of the Bergen street station, and Detective Reynolds

was sent to investigate it. Within a few days George Neise of 50 Main street was arrested by Reynolds on suspicion of having committed the burglary, and when confronted with Miss Street the latter posttively identified him. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and he has since been in jail awaiting trial. While investigating the burglary Reynolds discovered blood stains on the broken glass in the basement window, and concluded that the perpetrator must have out his hand pretty badly. When he found that Neise had not a scratch on his hands he had a good deal of misgiving as to his guilt in spite of Miss Street's positive identification, and he lost no time in communicating his doubts on the subject to his superior officer. Frequent interviews with the prisoner resulted in confirming him in his belief that he was not the hundler. omeer. Frequent interviews with the prisoner resulted in confirming him in his belief that he was not the burglar.

It was not however, until the arrest of John Wesley Ketchum for a burglary on Macon street on the night of Sept. 15 that Reynolds had a definite hope of clearing up the complication. He discovered that Ketchum had been engaged in several robberies in Brooklyn for a month or more preceding his arrest, and as he bore a close resemblance to Neise be concluded that he was probably the Pacific street burglar, and that Miss Street had made a very natural mistake. Reynolds has been employing, the story is, some mysterious mesmeric power, which he is said to possess, upon ketchum, and has at last not only induced him to coniess that he was the midnight visitor to the bedside of Miss Street, but to give him the necessary information to recover the stolen property.

the stolen property.

It is supposed that Reynolds has won his reputation as a detective by good, square detective work, but that he is willing to encourage the idea that he possesses mysterious powers. Some idea of his method may possibly be gained from his report of what the real thief said to him after he had been subjected to the "messmeric" process.

thief said to him after he had been subjected to the "mesmeric" process.

"You are." he said to Reynolds, "the first man who has ever been able to get my confidence during a long life of crime. I have spent several years in prison, and you are the only man who ever said a kind word to me. I am now satisfied that you have taken all the badness out of me, and if I had some one to talk to me the way you do I would not be here today. I committed that robbery in Pacific street, and I don't want any innocent man to suffer for it. If you go to a pawnshop in Sixth avenue, near Bleecker street, you will lind all the stolen articles in the place indicated, and yesterday he told the whole story to Judge Moore and District Attorney Ridgway, and steps will be taken to have Neise released.

THE NEW HAVEN HOTEL TRAGEDY.

Death of the Young Couple who were Found in Their Room Asphyxiated With Gas. New Haven, Nov. 3.-Yesterday afternoon phyxiated in a room in the Franklin House, at the corner of Franklin and Green streets. The couple had registered at the hotel Saturday as man and wife. Yesterday afternoon the odor of gas was discovered coming from the room In this way our prestige in this region received a severe blow, and it was difficult to make these men understand that we were allies of Tippu Tib. Major Barttelot accompanied the Arab chief to the Falls, and the latter explained to the sheiks that he had made peace. Here, then, at the outset, Tippu Tib would find it hard to force the Manyuemas (for this wild tribe was not yet thoroughly subjugated) to become servants to the white men, and the course of the wild tribe was not yet thoroughly subjugated to become servants to the white men, and the course of the wild tribe was not yet thoroughly subjugated to become servants to the white men, and the course of the white men, and the course of the state.

It is proper, gentlemen, that I should in the your particular attention to the election laws adopted by the Logislature of this State, within this year, and which must govern the consciousness. The identity of the girl has forced as instructed by letter, or why Mesers, now points out that he did not expect them to be immediately forthcoming, and he even doubted whether they would come at all. occupied by the couple. Investigation showed

Succi's Forty-five Days' Fast.

Signor Succi, the Italian faster, will begin co-morrow evening his practical demonstration that a man can refrain from eating for forty-five days and continue in good health. He will be watched during his long fast by a committee of medical men and the students of Bellevue Hospital College, who will see that he

Bellevue Hospital College, who will see that he does not touch food. He will perform his feat in a private parlor over Koster & Bial's, in West Twenty-third street.

Yosterday afternoon he was busy arranging a series of pictures of himself taken during his thirty days fast in Taris in 1883. There are thirty pictures in the set, one having been taken each day. The first one shows him being weighed, the seventh playing a game of billiards, the eleventh exercising with heavy dumb belis, the twenty-fourth riding horsebeck, the twenty-ninth fencing, and the thirtieth making a pyramidal pile of food look sick.

Ruigers College Cows and Horses Burned NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 3.-Mr. Gordon, a son of the manager of the Hutgers College Experiment Farm, discovered last night that one of the barns was on fire. He gave the alarm and ntered the building to save the cattle, but was rendered unconscious by the smoke. A farm rendered unconscious by the smoke. A farm hand, John Smith, also ran into the barn and stumbled over Gorcon. With difficulty he rescued Gordon, who was badly injured. Three of the barns were consumed. Out of fifty-two cows and nine horses and mules, only a few horses and fourteen cows were rescued. An loar before the fire was discovered the barn was locked up by Smith, and everything appeared all right. The loss is about \$10,000; partly insured.

A Present to the School of Mines. The trustees of Columbia College held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The President was authorized to provide lectures on music to be delivered in the second term. Tiffany & Co. have presented to the School of Mines a collection of duplications in copper of tine silver work.

**FURNITURE BUYERS** 

will find great advantage in seeing our stock, and will insure a saving, we think, of at least 20 per cent, on purchares Those looking for Parlor Suites should

signs. The oddest, handsomest styles that can be found, in elegant upholsterings, \$75 to \$150 and upward. Parlor Cabinets, more than 100 rarely elegant varieties. Mantel Cabinets, highly ornamental, at

make a point of examining our recent de

\$18 and upward. Antique shapes in Tables, odd Easy A mutchiess assortment of Dining Room Purniture, all the new ideas and patterns reproduced at low figures.

We specially request an inspection of our Bedroom Furniture and Redding, a most attractive exhibit at particularly close prices. PLAIN FIGURES. CASH ONLY. PRICES TOO LOW FOR CREDIT.

Delivery free by trucks, but in no case do we pay ratiroad freights to a distance. "Buy of the Matier."

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Rich. ' Digestible. Stimulating. Nourishing. Having a peculiarly delicious flavor-a food and drink combined-at a half cent a cup and fit for a prince.

## VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

ST VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("ence tried, always used") was invented and PVAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("ence tried, atways used ") was invented and patented and is made in Helland. It is acknowledged by the most eminent doctors and analysts that by the special treatment Van Houten's Cocoa has undergone, the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents is increased fifty per cent, while the whole of the fibres are softened and rendered more palatable and digestible. 'Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van Houten's and take no other. .

WEDDED IN A HOTEL.

Marriage of Alexander Johnstone of Glasgow and Miss Josephine Cleneny.

Miss Josephine Clencay, the daughter of G. W. B. Cleneay, formerly of Cincinnati, was married to Alexander Johnstone, a son of William Johnstone, an old grain merchant of Glasgow, Scotland, in one of the pariors of the | are Annie Hobday, aged 16, who lives at 113 Windsor Hotel, yesterday afternoon, The Rev. the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth avenue, performed the ceremony, which was accompanied by a choral service, in which twenty members of the choir of the Heavenly Rest, under the di-

rection of Henry Carter, took part. The bride was given away by her father. Her gown was of white satin, and the veil of white silk tulle. Her ornaments were dia-

white sails tulle. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls, and her bouquet of orchids and white roses.

Miss Anna Johnstone of Glasgow, a sister of the bridegnoom, and Miss Florence Van Antwerp of Oincinnati, a cousin of the bride, were the bridegnoam, and Miss Florence Van Antwerp of Oincinnati, a cousin of the bride, were the bridegmaids. Their gowns were of white silk, and on their heads they wore short veils of white tulle, and each earried a bouquet of yellow and pink chrysanthemums.

The bridal procession, on entering the apartment where the service was performed, was headed by two nephews of the bridegroom, Masters Alexander and Charles Watts, who were dreased in Highland costumes. A reception followed the wedding ceremony, which was attended, among others, by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Rec., Mrs. Louis Van Antwerp, aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Searborough, Mr. and Mrs. John Kilbreth. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watts, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Sherman, Miss Koop, Thomas Van Antwerp, and F. W. Welch of Philadelphia.

Mr. Johnstone with his bride will sail in the steamer Germanic to-morrow for their home in Glasgow. steamer Germanic to-morrow for their home in Glasgow.

ORDERED TO MOVE.

Railroad Men Who Must Live in Wood-

haven or Be Discharged, An order recently issued by the Long Island Railroad Company to the engineers, firemen and conductors on the rapid transit trains has caused much dissatisfaction. It directed them to change their residence to Woodhaven on or to change their residence to Woodhaven on or before Nov. 1, or. failing to do so, to tender their resignations. About fifty men are affected by the order, and, as a majority of them were comfortably situated in the outlying wards in Brooklyn, there has been a good deal of objection to the order. They allege that the change was made with a view to boom real estate in Woodhaven. The company asserts that it will not only be for the advantage of the road, but will really benefit the men.

Four Smugglere Sentenced.

The four men who were arrested two months ago for smuggling clothing and other articles brought to this port on the steamship City o New York, were arraigned for sentence before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Richard Hart pleaded guilty, and his counsel asked for leinlency in his client's behalf, but Judge Benedict said that Hart was the most intelligent man of the party, and had induced a young boy to assist him in defrauding the Government. The Judge sentenced Hart to thirteen monthe' confinement in the Queens county penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. John Baker and John Hughes, the stewards who concealed the smuggled goods in their bunks, were each sentenced to a like term of imprisonment and were fined \$1 spice. The boy, Edward faxter, wholcarted the contraband goods from the steamship pier, was fined \$250. Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit

of \$500. John Baker and John Hughes, the stewards who concealed the smuggled goods in their bunks, were each sentenced to a like term of imprisonment and were fined \$1 apicce. The boy, Edward flaxter, whojcarted the contraband goods from the steamship pier, was fined \$250.

An Extra Session May Be Calledon Nov. 18, Washinoton, Nov. 3.—It is the general understanding in well-informed Republican circles here that the President and Cabinet have determined to call an extra session of Congress, beginning Nov. 18. This cannot be announced as an actual fact, but the best Republican authorities at present in Washington fully expect that it will become known to the country as a fact by Weineshay or Thursday of the present week. The President and all the Cabinet, except Secretary Noble, are now out of town, and they have taken the extra session with them. When they return, immediately after the election, the announcement, if it is to be made, will be made at once. The date (Nov. 18) would seem to have been chosen instead of the 11th in order to give the Cannot was about 300, part of which is covered by insurance."

A Wassing Country of the scillation between his schooner count of the collision between his schooner and the Vizeaya given by his first mate and the Vizeaya given by his first made have correct in every fully expect that it will become known to the country as a fact by Wednesday or Thursday of the present week. The President and all the Cabinet, except Secretary Noble, are now out of town, and they have taken the extra session with them. When they return, immediately after the election, the announcement, if it is to be made, will be made at once. The date (Nov. 18) would seem to have been chosen instead of the 11th in order to give the Congressmen time to catch their beath after the exciting and laborious campaign they have just finished.

Suleide of Editor Clark's Wife.

RONDOUT, Nov. 3 .- The wife of Erastus L Clark, editor of the Daily Freeman and for the past twenty years a well-known journalist in the central portion of this State, committed suicide by taking corresive sublimate and laudanum. She had not been in her right mind for some time, her affliction having been mind for some time. her affliction having been brought about through long suffering from rheumatism. For the past six years she has been unable to use her lower limbs. On Sunday afternoon, during her husband's absence, she took a bottle containing laudanum and was prevented from swallowing the entire contents by her ten-year-old daughter, who snatched it from her mother and threw it into the yard. Going to a closet the seized a bottle of corrosive sublimate, kept for the purpose of killing insects, and swallowed enough to kill adozen or mere persons. She was 30 years old and leaves three children.

Reducing Wages,

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 3.-The spoolers in the Merrimae mills have had their pay reduced fifteen cents per day, and the wages of the drawing-in girls have been cut. It is thought among the operatives that a general cut down will follow. among the operatives that a general cut down will follow.

Linn, Nov. 3.—The armature winders of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company have struck to resist a reduction in wages. Fifteen of the sixty men employed in this department left to-day and the others will leave as soon as they have completed their work. The strike is now conflied to those winding armatures for railway motors, a department in which the men are thoroughly organized. This is the first strike of importance in the works.

Indians Rumpant in Colorado,

MEERER, Col., Nov. 2.-The Ute Indians are still off their reservations and rounding through Lilley Park and vicinity in bands of from ten to fifteen intimidating the settlers and killing all fifteen intimidating the settlers and killing all the cattle and deer they come across simply for the hides. They are encouraged in this slaughter by pelt dealers, who go among them offering so much for hides. If the redskins could be kept on their reservation and those dealers prevented from going among them these yearly raids would be ended. There is no probability of any serious trouble as winter is close at hand, show having already fallen in the loothills.

Subscribers to Manhattan Beach Stock. ALBANY, Nov. 3.-The subscribers to one half of the capital stock of \$2,000,000 of the half of the capital stock of \$2,000,000 of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company are as follows: Charles M. Beynolds, New York city, \$494,000 common and \$500,000 preferred: Austin Corbin, Everett H. Beynolds, George S. Edgell, William G. Wheeler, and J. D. Campbell of New York city, Henry W. Maxwell, Edwin H. Akans, Frank McDonough, and J. Bogers Maxwell of Br. okivn: Henry Graves of Orange, William J. Hebre of Hollis, L. L. Rye shares each of common stock.

Simmone's Bredging Company.

Deputy Sheriff Feeks has attached the prop erty in this State of the North American Dredging Company for \$17.742 in favor o George V. Chapin. The deputy sheriff at tached vessel property and dredging machinery off Hamilton Ferry and towed them to downus. This is the company which James A. Simmons organized about two years ago. A month ago B. C. Howell the President claimed that the plant inventoried \$350,000; bonded debt. \$200,000, and amount ewing on constructions. A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Two Sixteen-year-old Girls Run Away with Lade of About the Same Acc.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 3. - There are two families in this city anxiously waiting for news concerning their daughters, who are supposed to have eloped on Saturday afternoon. The girls Newhall street with her parents, and Belle Sperry, aged 15, daughter of John H. Sperry of 11 Watson street. The young men are not much older than the girls. One, Charles Robbins, is a painter, and lives on Rosette street; the other, Edward Bassett, also a painter, lives on Greene street. The girls were employed in the Winchester arms factory. The elopement had been in contemplation for some time and was well planned. The young men, while being constant in their attentions, never called being constant in their attentions, never caused on the young leades, but always met them outside somewhere. Some time says the Sperry gid said something about cloping to one of her shopmantes, tut at the time t was not thought that she was in carnest. Of late the two girls have been often seen in the company of the two young men, and often accompanied them on short sequinators.

of the two young men, and often accompanied the new young men ining as usual, but at noon they stopped to say good by to a lot of friends collected outside the shep, through not definitely stating where they were going, after making preparations they went to the depot, where, as the parents of the giris believe, they were joined by the two young men. They took one of the afternoon trains for New York, and not a word has been received from them since, and whether they were married or not is not known. The Hobday girl went away for the purpose, as she informed her folks, to see an aunt who lives in Branford, and the Sperry girl obtained leave to go to the depot to see her off. Mrs. Hobday is sick over the affair. Mr. Hobday feels very badly, but will make no effort to find his daughter. He says that if she isn't satisfied to stay at home she can go where she will be better satisfied. Mr. Sperry was also much affected. He sent a telegram to New York on Saturday to friends of the family, asking them to keep a sharp look out for the girl.

THE LOSS OF THE VIZCAYA. A Total of Seventy Souls According to the Latest Figures.

Twenty-four of the survivors of the collision between the Spanish steamship Vizcaya and the collier Cornelius Hargraves on Thursday evening last sailed yesterday for Havana on the steamship Crudad Condal, Messrs, Ceballos & Co., the agents of the Vizcaya, say that the & Co., the agents of the Vizcaya, say that the list of lost from the Vizcaya will be 70 instead of 68, as reperted on Saturday. A Spaniard whose name is not known went to the purser of the Vizcaya just before she sailed and secured presage award of her. Thus there were 17 instead of 16 passengers in the vessel. The agents say that one of the twenty-five names on the list of the saved they issued on Saturday should be struck out. They do not know which name it is.

The Merritt Wreeking Company is at work, on the steamship, and the tug Daizell is cruiseling of Barnegat for bodies of the lost.

Capt, Allen's Account of the Collision Of Barnegat

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.-Capt. John J. Allen. master of the schooner Cornelius Hargrayes, reached here this morning on board the count of the collision between his schooner

A Womun's Sutelde.

Robecca Wollberg, the wife of a Jewish, school teacher, committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself down the air shaft of the enement at 116 Willett street, in the sixth stery of which she had lived with her husband and five children. She had been alling for many months, and the physical maladies finally affected her mind. For some time past she repeatedly threatened to put an end to berself.
When left alone shortly after noon yesterday
Mrs. Wollberg climbed out of the window of

When left alone shortly after noon yesterday Mirs. Wollberg climbed out of the window of her apartment opening into the air shaft, and jummed out. She feel full fifty feet, breaking both her less and crushing in the ribs of her left side. She lived but a few minutes.

Asking Clemency for Birchall, OTTAWA. Nov. S .- A potition transmitted from England by Sir Charles Tupper to the Gover-England by Sir Charlos Tupper to the Governor-General, praying for executive elemency for Birchail, has arrived here. It contains about 300 signatures, mostly of business mean and elergymen. No titled names appear on it. Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 3,—Mrs. Birchail and her-sister. Mrs. West-Jones, will leave here to morrow en route for Ottawa. They will spend to morrow in Toronto looking after the petitions, and leave for Ottawa in the evening. On Wednesday the patitions will be presented to the Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Birchail will make a personal appeal to him to spare her husband's life.

A New Yorker Goes West and Disappears. DENVER, Col., Nov. 3.-Mrs. C. Halliman of Middletown, N. V., arrived in Denver Sunday expecting to meet her husband, who had left for the West three months previous. After making a number of montries, Mrs. Halliman learned that her husband had mysterloush disappeared. Officers are investigating the



**EVERY** Housewife EVERY Counting Room EVERY Carriage Owner EVERY Thrifty Mechanic

EVERY Thrifty Mechanic EVERY Body able to held a brush BROULD USS ASSETTION ON

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WILL STAIN GLASS ARE CHIMAWARE
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